## THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Operations of the Army of General McClellan.

GREAT STRENGTH OF THE REBEL WORKS

Daring Excursion of Four Union Soldiers.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN CAMP.

SHELLING OF THE REBEL WORKS.

Rebel Account of a Battle at Yorktown,

Our Army Correspondence.

Lau's Mill, Va., April 10, 1862. Lee's and Foung's Mills—The Strength of the Robel De-fences—Mud, Woods and Swamp—A Shirmish—Cap-tured Robets—What They Said—The Capture of the Fori a Work of Difficulty—Another Skirmish—A Captured

Spy, &c., &c. We have been for the last few days in front of the enemy's works, and with a prospect of having all the work to do that we want. Lee's Mill is on the Warwick river, about three miles from Young's Mill, and tw illes from the James river. The distance from here to

The enemy have erected very extensive works on the opposite side of Warwick river, extending the distance of a mile in a straight line. They are there in force, and are receiving reinforcements constantly. They have selected the most favorable position possible for a strong with an almost impassable road, and the ground swampy and uneven. The river intervening is very ep, so that we cannot cross without bridges, thus pre ing a charge. Our forces are in front, reaching from the James river to a mile above. Our skirmishers reached the clearing in front of the works at noon on the

5th, after driving in the robel pickets.

After immense difficulty and wading knee deep is mud, we were enabled to get a portion of a division through the woods and posted out, of sight, in front o artillary to get the range of their guns, which was a kept up most of the afternoon, with what effect we could not learn. We twice shot down their

agstaff; but it was immediately replaced.

Three prisoners from the Tenth Georgia regiment were information. Their names are Alex E. Foster city, and John W. Antignac, born in Augusta, Ga. They were all privates, and members of the Tenth Georgia Doionel Cummings. They represent that the every have ral MoLaw's command inside the fort. They say that about two thousand negroes have been at work here and at Yorktown for two months. They intend, if beaten to fall back on Williamsburg. Their camp is on the rea of the fort. They say when they left there were abou from aix to ten pounders—mostly iron guns. They have a large number of light artillery.

It was removed in eamp when they left that General Johnston had gone to Kentucky, taking some of the Ma-

assas troops. The Georgian was an intelligent youn man, but refused to answer any questions. They were dressed in the Virginis homespun cloth, which was coarse, but comfortable, but were quite deficient in blankets, using carpets for that purpose. The Northerners said they enlisted because they could get no work.

The labor of taking this fort will be one of great diff suity; but I think General McClellan fully equal to the emergency. The snots of the robels yesterday mostly ed over our heads The following are all the casualties on our side during

Private Joseph Pepper, Company B, Seventh Maine,

Private Toby, Seventh Maine, slightly wounded.

Private Parker, Seventh Maine, slightly wounded.
Private Milton Lewis, Company K, Forty-ninth New

Christian Hirsch, Company K, Forty-ninth New York probably fatally wounded.

day with the enemy, and had fired a great many shots, but with what result we could not ascertain. Two or

The Rhode Island regiment went down last night opposite a battery where the creek is quite narrow, and drov them out with the aid of a few pieces of artillery. They

whole length of our lines. He says he will soon have things in order to commence the battle in excuest. We are very much in need of heavy siege guns and pontoon

bridges; but by the time we are ready to use them we we could take their works at the point of the bayone. e are within a half hour's ride of the headquarters

lines, mingling with the soldiers, with one of our blue overcoats on that one of our men had thrown away. He fought like a tiger before he would be captured; but they finally knocked him down with a gun, and brought him tn. He has not yet been examined, and I do not know what account he gives of himself.

NRAR WARWICK COURT HOUSE, April 11, 1862.

Narrow Escape for a General—Two Brave Men Save the
Whole of the Staff Officers—A Reconnoissance and What
Was Learned—The Rebel Force at the Western Point of the Works-A Curious Letter, Showing the Robel Mode of

Conducting a Retreat, &c.

Our General finds that the position of the enemy this place is one of great strength. Still be presses his preparations for a vigorous assault with great activity, and is himself the soul of all. On Saturday ac was twelve hours in the saddle, and yesterday seven, having in that time examined personally every position along his whole front. During the skirmish a few days since a shell from the enemy's two-gun battery on our front the moment within fitteen feet of the chest. Vociferous sheers went up from the robels upon the perception of their lucky hit. But a circumstance occurred almos immediately which, if they saw and understood it, mus and general ammunition exploded there were a number of our shells in the ebest. In the blaze the fuses of these shells became fired, and there was danger of a much greater explesion, when two men.—Martin Roberts and David L. Smith, of Capt. Wheeler's battery—rushed up and threw a bucket of water into the cheet, which er

tingulahed every fuse.

This position has a front of one mile on the upper bes of the river, and of about seven miles in its whole ex tent. The Warwick river, which covers all the enemy's right, is at its mouth about half a mile wide, and lig s used to ascend it; but at about two miles abou its mouth the enemy has driven sharpened piles so as to form a complete obstruction from bank to bank. Above the stream narrows, and at the closed work near the bend it is not more than eighteen feet wide, but it "open" of at least a thousand yards in width, every moh of which is swept by the enemy's cannon, and may be swept by the great numbers of rillemen for whom he has prepared pile. So much has been learned in

large number of reconnoissances made by experienced efficers, under the particular direction of the General. Nearly all the projectiles thrown by the enemy are twelve-pound shells, many of which do not burst. He has also at this point, as far as we know, another gun of heavier calibre, which is an eighteen-pounder. One of his gans down the river is a rifled place. We hear of

no generals in command except Magruder and McLaws Magruder, as we learn upon very fair authority, had in his command, upon our approach, twenty-three thousand mee. He called for twenty thousand more, and they were readily sent. These men were brought by steam-boat from Richmond, and were landed at a wharf on the James river, about twelve miles in rear of the enemy's works. How many of these men are in our immediate front we caunot possibly say; but our commander ap-pears to think that he has a very large proportion of them to deal with. Last night steamboat whistles were heard throughout the night at intervals, and it is thought probable that even more men are coming down. Ex-perienced cars in camp heard a gun last night which is

All along the line the enemy has continually made de-nonstrations, and wherever a body has presented itself t has been mot with a rapid movement of men to that uarter. It was at one time fancied that the enemy was dedging his men hither and thither, to give an idea of greater numbers; but that appears now not to be pro-

Night before last a large party of the enemy's me were found to be at work in the wood with axes, beyond the Warwick river, on our extreme left. It was th probable that they were at work upon a raft, and a bat-tery was sent down to shell them out. A regithem out. A regi ment of infantry was sent down to support the battery, and laid out in the mershy woods all night, and had a hard time of it. Shortly before daylight the colonel posted his men, and soon after the battery opened and easily drove out the axe party.
After a while the enemy got down again and threw some
shell over; but, he relinquished this attempt when he
round what a hot place the battery and the infantry
could make of his position. During Monday night again
the General received word from the front which induced him to look out for the enemy on his left. A brigade was drawn up in line of battle on the lower part of Warwick river, and held there all night, and every regiment in the army had orders to hold itself in readiness to

I send you a letter found at Warwick Court House, ad

SERGEANT BURNS,
In charge of Commissary Department,
Warwick Court House.

Warwick Court House.

CAMP CHERVER, LER'S MILL, MARCH 27, 1862.

SERGEANT BURNS—As many wagons of the Tenth Goorgia as can be spared will be sent to the Court House for the supplies remaining there. You will remain at the Court House with the guard until the enemy is in sight, and then, if there are any supplies still there, you will apply the torch to the Court House and Clerk's office, and then, leave. Have everything ready, so as to make a sure thing of it in case of necessity. Respectfully, yours, GEO. H. CHEEVER,

A. C. S., Second division.

During the time that the General has been making re connoiszances we have fired from the front only an occasional gun. Our whole list of casualties up to Monday last was four killed and nine wounded.

IN CAMP BRYOND THE INTRENCIMENTS, }
YORKTOWN, April 12, 1862.

The Culm Before the Tempus—The Kind Atten-tions of the Enemy—A Quartermaster Under Fire— An Observation of the Rebel Territory—Great Strength of the Relbel Works—Magnifleence of the Virginia Scenery—An Impressive Scene Before the Army—Eccur-sion of Four Union Soldiers to the Rebel Positions—Freaks of the Enemy, de., de., de.

Everything still remains in about the same state of sterly quietude. It is, as all believe, the stillness that presages the coming storm, which may burst upon us at any moment. The enemy is laboring with untiring vigilance day and night upon his works, and our men are not idle. The rebels do not fall to remind us each day of their proximity, by souding over some shells in our direction. To-day's demonstrations in this regard were very moderate. About nine o'clock two big shells came whizzing toward us with terriffically muderous intent. They exploded without doing harm. An other was sent over along toward night, happily with like result. Our men did not return any shots.

master, was coming up York river, with a steamboo with forage, the enemy saluted him with three shots. To come up Back river to a landing adjoining the brigade encampment, the boat had to move round a projecting bar in York river to keep the channel, which brought him within three-quarters of a mile of their guns. The first shot—a round one—p used over the deck Just aft the smoke pipe. The remaining shots were shells, the first of which fell considerably short, and the last one went at a proportionately pleasant distance be-yond. Captain Smith—as plucky a man as the next disagreeable salutations, and landed his forage safely.

This afternoon I rode down to a point three miles below us, on the York river, from which, through field glasses, a fine view can be had of Yorktown, Gloucester, and the adjacent country Three of our principal generals, with their staffs were there taking observations of the rebel territory an works in the distance. It is evident, from what can be seen here, if there was not manifold other evidence from ther sources, that Yorktown is very strongly fortified and that the work of driving out our snemy and tuking cassesion will not be a light one. Their earthworks line the water's edge, and their mounted cannon are plainly visible. Two of our gunboats lay at anchor near by, the

The river and woodland scenery here presents a beauti-ful view, such as a poet might make the subject of inspiring rhythm or an artist delineate with delight on canvage. ut with such a group before me, other thoughts fill the mind than the windings of the river, shaded banks, luxu riant lands, and all the glory of decayed Virginia dwell ings, and a day of summorlike sunshine thrown in The fate, prosperity and perpetuity of a nation is at stake, is ontrusted to the purpose, will, energy of the head of the national commanders. And he is the centre and object, and every eye notes him, and each catches with eagerness the words falling from his lips. The observers remained there almost two hours, mounted their

An impressive scene occurred this afternoon in a New York regiment. After evening drill parade, private John Carroll, who was convicted some time since of lighting a fire on guard in disobedience of positive orders and falling asleep on his poet, was brought before the regiment. The order was read adjudging him to be shot. A deathlike stillness pervaded the entire line. The order dwelt upon the enormity of the offence and necessity of promptly mesing out the prescribed punishment of death. A second order was now read of pardon. The revulsion of feeling alike on the part of the prisoner and the regiment may be imagined. Under the circumstances the moral effect was everything that could have been desired—as salutary been no reversal of the first order. Young Carroll—for he is a boy only eighton years eld—wept like a child when he was directed to resume his place in his company. This is the regiment formerly under the command of Colonel Kerrigan-The Lieutenant Colonel has been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment since we left Fortress Monroe has made the regiment from the worst one of the best regiments in the service. It was through his intercession, based upon the thoroughly disorganized condi-tion of the regiment when the offence was committed that the life of Carroll was spared. The Colonel, who comes from Utica, served in the Mexican war. I will add on passant that two nights ago four of his men went within three hundred rods of the enemy's works, sho dead two rebels, and came away bearing, on their shoul-ders a huge cooking stove, which has proved very ser-viceable since. The Colonel and some of his men went exploring to-day about our picket lines. He discovered a new road and other important topographical facts which he mapped and reported to the General of the

Our boys are having a good time delving oysters out o have a deliciously salutary influence when introduced in the human stomach. One of the enemy's shells, referred to in the opening part of my letter, I have just learned was directed towards our cyster seekers. A fragment of the shell struck a rowboat, in which were two of the members of a New York regiment, knocking the boat into unseaworthiness and the cysters lying in the bottom into the river again. The latter result of the explosion

called out some expletives, modelled after the style of the market woman's anathemas of Dr. Johnson. Some of the rebels ventured out this evening, and fired the outbuildings attached to the house fronting their works, which they burned yesterday. This whim of theirs for illumination, and particularly as the buildings wer of no value, was not interfered with.

Daniel Cunningham, Company F, of New York, was shot to day, while on picket, in the left leg. It is a severe but not dangerous wound. There are no other casualties to record. Our wounded men are improving

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, April 13, 1862. General McClellan's General Order—Gallantry in Officers and Proops to be Reported to Headquarters—Orders of Commendation to be Issued Therefrom—A Robel Bul-lan—The Solomn Services of Sunday Last—The

The following order was promulgated to-day to all the regiments of each division of the Potomac Army encamped in front of Yorktown. It speaks for itself. There is a gallant General, whose past services in the field, and direction of our glorious Northern army in the beginning of its work to crush out this accursed Southern rebells a, have given him a place in the niche of military fame it miss of due appreciation and reward, of any and all, from the highest officer to the lowest private in the ranks, acquitting themselves meritoriously in battle:-

ranks, acquitting themselves meritoriously in battle:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 115.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF HE POTOMAC,
CAMP WAFFIELD SCOTE.

I. The present camp of these headquarters, and of all the troops in front of Yorktown, will be known as Camp Winfield Scott.

II. Special instances of good conduct and gallantry on the part of officers or troops will be reported without delay, through the intermediate commanders, to these headquarters. Orders of commendation are to be issued at these headquarters only.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAM, Assistant Adjustant General.

This forenoon a balloon hove in sight above the rebel

This forenoon a balloon hove in sight above the rebel fortifications. It remained up but two or three minutes, and then disappeared as suddenly as it rose to view. This is the first essay of the enemy in the aeronautic line. The balloon had the appearance of being about the size of Professor Diwe's. Something in its construction or management is believed to have worked wrong, from its ng up such a short time.

Each regimental encampment at noon to-day presented a scene whose solemn impressiveness and character can never be eradicated from the memory of the partici pants. The scenes were those attending the carrying Secretary Stanton's order, asking the regiment to be called out at this hour, and the chap-lain of each, at their head, to give a prayor of thanksgiving for the recent victories that have crowned our arms. The position of our troops in the face of the enemy; the consciousness of battles to be fought and won here; the knowledge that every victory gained on a close, and hastening the time of return home; the cheering thought that when the war is ended the Union will be restored, and peace, and industry, and prosperity, resume their sway, and the sacredness of the day itself onspired to make the thanksgiving one of heartfult unanimity. And thus I believe it was

Professor Lowe's balloon went up a little before sun lown. It remained up about half an hour. There has been no cannonading to-day, and but little firing between the pickets. Like last Sunday, the day was pageed very quietly. It has been a clear and beautiful day; but the sun went down in a cloud, and a charge ful day; but the sun went down in a cloud, and a change in the atmosphere since nightfull indicates a brewing storm. But there are lowering clouds in the war hori-

zon, indicating a storm of speedy battle more portentously fearful in their threatening than any war of the eler

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, April 14, 1862. the Beginning of McClellan's Advance on Forktown—The Compliments Sent to Magruder—The Robels Forced from Some New Batteries—Accidental Shooting of a Soldier,

About one o'clock this morning the sudden beoming o mone, the firing, rapid, heavy and continuous, startled our regiments from their slumbers. If our men were startled, the rebel troops must have been more so, as the firing came from our side. Two of our batteries at this hour took position on the brow of the hill facing the enemy's intreachments on the left, and each having six pieces, fired three rounds in rapid succession simed at what are supposed to be the headquarters of General Magrador. The enemy did not return the shots. There has been a good deal of firing to-day from the gunboate down the river. The firing was at a place on the shore opposite, about three miles below Gioucoster, where the enemy are attempting to put up some new earthworks. The rebels were comnelled to desist from the work. They fired at the gun boats some dozen shells, none of which took effect.

only up for a moment, as on the first ascension A member of a Pennsylvania regiment was shot today, through the accidental discharge of a musket which a member of a New York regiment was cleaning. He was shot in the head, killing him instantly.

YORK COUNTY, Va., April 14, 1862. Situation of the Poquonsin River-Exodus of the Men from the Place-A Model Poulierer-Bogus Confederate Money-Is such a Thing Possible?-A Young Sprow of Seceth, &c., &c.

The division to which your correspondent is attached has pitched its camp as above, and has been awaiting rrival of its artillery, transportation and provisions, which are now nearly all received. The location is a delightfulone-dry, healthy ground, with fine clear water and everything to make a camp comfortable. While lying by for the transports to come up, the boys have to take care of the property. We called on one old woman yesterday to purchase poultry. She was smoking her pips very quietly, and seemed perfectly happy and pleased to dispess of her poultry at a dollar a pair for chickens and a dollar and a half for turkeys. She kindly offered, in change for a quarter eagle, Confederate shinplasters. She exhibited a stocking full of the same stuff, from \$50 Confederate State bonds down to ten cent borough

consequence of the consequence o after selecting a particular bill, " there is one your men passed here yesterday." It was a wood cut fac simile of the Confederate fives, which are sold so commonly at the news stands throughout the North for a shilling or two a lozen. The boys probably thought if the genuine was good for poultry, theirs was of equal or greater value, as it

was printed on better paper.

This morning a boy of some seven or eight years, dressed as a secesh corporal, came into camp. Upon in-quiry he gave his name, and said his father was in the rebel army and his mother had "gone to the General's to get a goard stationed around her house to keep the

Whatever effect Cobb & Co.'s appeal might have had further South, the women left here do not seem much impressed with it; for they while professing the stronger. the Union army, and demand the fullest protection ion heir property from the commanding generals.

We hope soon to join our corpe d'armee at the front. The men are in excellent condition and eager for the fray, and I can promise that they will give a good account of themselves whenever an opportunity presents for the

lisplay of their valor.

The steamer Nelly Baker has been placed on the route between Fortress Monroe and Ship Peint, and will make daily trips with the mails and despatches. Captal Calden, so well and favorably known to visiters to Napersonal popularity, his arrival with the mails renders his appearance most welcome to all. Our division has had no mail since the 5th instant.

Rebel News from Yorktown (From the Potersburg (Va.) Express, April 16.] REPORTED ENGAGEMENT.

We learn from passengers who arrived here on Satur-iay afternoon, that a brisk engagement took place Saturday morning on the peninsula, between our forces and the federals. The latter were occupied for several days last week in intreuching themselves but a abort distance from our lines. Gos. Magrader, deeming it important that these intrenching operations should be interfered with, gave intrements operations sheete no interested with, gave the enemy sattle at an early hour Saturday morning, and after a sharp engagement, which was pretracted through several hours, succeeded in driving the enemy from his position. We did not hear the number of Confederates engaged, but it is stated that three of our regiments anstained considerable loss in killed and wounded. The Yan-kees are thought to have suffered greatly. Had the enemy here allowed to foreify he might, with a very small force, have menucci and held in check a large body of our troops, while he could have sent off a greater portion of his to operate in other fields. This seaches us from a source entitled to credit; but we have received nothing from the tolegraphic agent at Richmond, up to the hour of this writing, concerning the affair.

on the peninsula, and not a few in our city yesterday were prepared to hear of active fighting at any moment.

It is now known with certainty that McClellan, at the head of an immense army, is there, and it is also known that our generals have made ample preparations to give the enemy a desperate light the moment he offers battle.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Rebel Battery Merrimac Still at Norfolk.

The French Minister En Route for Richmond.

Rebel Comments on the Capture of Fort Pulaski,

FORTENS MONROS, April 15, 1862. M. Mercier, the French Minister at Washington,

rived here from Annapolis this morning. He was sa-luted by the French steamer Gassendi, and subsequently on landing to pay a visit to General Wool, he received m the water battery of the fortress. This afternoon the Gassendi steamed up to Norfolk, with the

plying between Boston and Nahani, has been placed upon the line between this place and Ship Point. She will make a daily trip each way, with the mails and pas-The Union and Lincoln guns were each fired to-day, to

try their range. The shot from the former fell a short listance off Sewall's Point.

A flag of truce from Norfolk to-day brought down two

ladies, and also the sword of the captain of the French war vessel Proney, which vessel, it will be recollected, was wrecked on the North Carolina coast some time

The American's special says, speaking of the visit of the French steamer, with the French Minister, to Nor-folk:—Some speculation was entertained here in naval pircles as to what course the French Minister and the commander of the steamer will pursue at Norfolk. Will the French flag? It is a nice point of national ctiquette. No guns have yet been heard in the direction of Norlolk. Long before the time of closing this letter the flag of truce beat reported the Morrimac was not in sight, and has evidently returned to Norfolk. The hands on board the flag boats had some talk; but nothing was disrebels bantered our men on the subject, saying there was no use in wasting coal, that one could come into the Roads ever she chose to do so, and that our vessels were artid to come from under the guns of the fort and most

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTERS MONROE, April 15, 1862.

The Robels Out of News.—Their Hopes of Success at York-town—They Say it is a Sure Thing for Them—An Im-mediate Attack on McClellan Counselled—Succes of the Recels—Secure Comments on the Pulaski Surrender, &c. Disputch. It contained no news of importance. Under the ead of telegraphic intelligence it had the startling announcoment "no news from any quarter." In an edi-torial it prognosticates that this dead calm in affairs tes an imponding terrific storm which will soon break forth in fury upon the plains of Yorkiown. The rebels insist that the impending battle on the peain-sula will be a sure victory to their arms, and will for the permanency of Southern institutions. The greates efforts have been made by the confederacy to concentrate all the available military strength on the penin-sula, in order to make the blow, when it shall have been struck, terrific and decisive. They suggest that no time should be lost, and that an attack should be made forth-

with on the Union array under Gen. McClellan.

In regard to the Merrimac, the editor of the Disp says that no more coal should be wasted to draw out the Monitor to combat, inasmuch as for two days the Marri mae has ruled Hampton Roads without the Yankees dis

mac has ruled Hampton Roads without the Yankoes disputing it with them.

In the Disputh's special correspondence from Savan nah, dated April 12, the writer is very severe en Colonel Olmstead, the late robel commander of Foct Pulsaski, for surrendering that post, with only an apparent slight defonce; that the breaching of the sixteen feet walls of the fertification and its enture by one Union Parrott gun bear on their face the evidence that Colonel Gimstead did not make that resistance which he should have done. The number of rebei prisonors taken is five hundred. Previetons for the garrison sufficient to have lasted three mouths, and a large amount of artillery and ordance stores, were among the trophies of the victory. Each gun had been supplied with one hundred and thirty rounds of ammunition, of which scarcely five hundred in the aggregate had been expended when the work fell into Union hands. The correspondent also bewalls the fate of the robel steamer Fingal, which is closely blockaded at Savannah, and is to be sunk on the approach of the Union troops to that city. There is a new gunboat on the stocks at Savannah roady for launching, which will also be destroyed. The railroad from Savannah to Macon is encumbered with household goods of the panic stricken residents of Savannah. There is also a savera also be destroyed. The railroad from Savannah to Macon is encumbered with hossehold goods of the panie stricken residents of Savannah. There is also a severe criticism in the rebel correspondence of the Disputch on the "Brown Satellites" for impressing all the male inhabitants of Savannah, who are termed "beardless boys," in the employ of the State, who are a scourge to the country, and, being too cowardly to fight themselves, impress others to do their work. A despatch to the rebel paper quoted above claims that General Buell, of the Union army, was killed at the battle of Shiload (Pittsburg Landing). This they consider retribution for their late brave General Albert Sydnoy Johnston.

The Restraint on the Press—The Army Vultures—The Sug. ler.—Camp Followers—How Rebel SpicaReach our Camp.— The Merrimac and Her Visit Espectant—Arrival of the French Minister—Salutes on his Arrival—Firing the Union Gun, dc.

The strict prohibition imposed on newspaper correct

ondence in the various departments of the army sus pends, in a great measure, the duties of representatives of the press; and for this fact the public, in their eager ness for news as it transpires, must not attach any blame to editors or correspondents for the drysess of their sheets. To a certain extent this restraint on the press is temporarily necessary, as a great movement is now going on in this department, and the least indiscretion of a correspondent, might seriously affect the plans of the General commanding, and cause an unnecessary destrucion of human life. I can only say to the readers of the HERALD be patient, "Our George, "Lor "Mao," as our troops amiliarly call General McClellan, is not idle; his goal ontiring; his troops have unshaken confidence in him,

untiring; his troops have unshaken confidence in him, and his skill is beyond criticism. A few days more will corroborate my ogin lon.

Suffers are as plenty here as valures around a carcass. Indeed, they may be compared to moral vultures, that prey upon the soldier's hard carnings, sharging only about two hundred per cent profit for their goods, and then have the consultance to look a man straight in the face. They are the biggest kind of a mulsauce, and they should be forthwith expelled from the limits of the army. One-half the mortality and sickness among our treops is attributed to the use of the poor trash sold by them.

The recent numerous arrivals of transports at this point brought with them a hest of camp followers, many of whom are of doubtful character, and who may be compared to a school of sharks following the wake of a versel to catch up the debris. These fellows have got on term firms despite the efforts of the Provost Marshal to prevent it, and they now roam around here seeking what they may devour. The Morrimac is the topic of general conversation here. Her recent saily out from Norfolk into the Roads was looked upon as a sort of briggadocia visit, with no idea to give the Monitor battle head that the beas and disposed. The rebel craft, while she remained in the Roads, ran under the gams of the French was vessels at every movement the Monitor made. This fact is corroborated by the captain of the Gassandi, who emphatically asserts that the Morrimac is afrike of the sacy little Monitor. The saisure of the three Union vessels by the rebel craft Patrick Honty was a humiliating speciacle to loyal eyes. It could have been prevent and had the milliary and naval authorities here used due disgence and applied the means they had at hand to this end. The captain of the post, Capt. J. Millward, Ir., is also blameworthy to a certain extent. It is his sculusive of the three Union vessels by the rebel craft pairick Honty was a humiliating apociacle to loyal eyes. It could have been prevent of the post, Capt.

salute in his honor, followed by a similar step by the water battery of the fortress. He was received on arrival by the numerous staff of General Wool, in full unform, and subsequently visited the fortress and its suxiliaries. The Union gun was fired for his delectation. As I close this letter the French Minister and suite are route for Norfolk in the French war steamer Gassand. Ho will visit Richmond to look after the asfety of large quantilies of tobacco now in storchouses at Richmond. It is alleged that M. Mercier regards the capture of the rebel capital a foregone conclusion. Hence his visit to it

Visit of Rebels to Her Britannic Majesty's Steamer Rissaldo.

[From the Norfolk Day Fook, April 15.]

A party of gottlemon left this city on Saturday last in the steamer S. S. Anderson, and proceeded down the river. In the course of the day they went well over to the enemy's lines, in the direction of Newport's News, and went alongsids her Britannic Majesty's steamer Rinado. They were not permitted to go on board the Rinado, as her Britannic Majesty against subjects informed them that they could hold no communication with us. (Query—Would they have said the same to a Yankeof') Her officers and crew, however, evinced great pleasure at the visit, and testified their delight by the waving of hands and hats, and responding to the cheers given thom by these on board the Anderson as they were about leaving.

After leaving her our boys thought they had not suf-

hands and hats, and responding to the cheers given them by these on board the Anderson as they were about leaving.

After leaving her our boys thought they had not sufficiently teased the Yankeas, and in order to vex them as much as possible they waved the "robol" colors directly in their tooth and courted a shot, but to no purpose. The "robols" ruled the Roads, and the Yankeas manifested no disposition to dispute the ground with them.

The above narrative we obtained from a gentleman on board the Anderson at the time, and as he related it to us we were struck very forcibly with one expression, and the reader has doubtless been equally as much surprised as we. We refer to the refusal of the officers of the English steamer to permit our men to tread her deck. We confess we do not attogether understand their assertion that they had instructions to hold no communication with us; and if it be that such instructions were really given, we think it high time we had taken the hint and thrown corredves back upon our dignity.

As we derive no real benefit from a friendly relation with England, we can afford to abstain from communication with her without detriment to ourselves or our country; and if she is equally independent of us—an assertion which she will be alow to make—then no harm will account to either party by any agreement to disagree.

The Arrest of Ex-Secretary Cameron. OUR PHILADELPHIA CORRE

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1862. and gossip in this city. As it was kept scrupulously private, the friends of the Secretary and of Mr were surprised to find it announced in the HERALD before

It seems that Mr. Butler, Mr. James W. Wall and others resolved last summer, during their confinement in Fort Lafayette, to use some means to revenge themselves upon cretary of War. Mr. Wall determined to use physi cal force in the prosecution of his design: but Mr. Butie

cal force in the presecution of his design; but Mr. Butler preferred legal measures, as the surest means to harass and distress the ex-Secretary.

Both these gentlemen took measures to accomplish their ends before the departure of Mr. Cameron for Russia, and Mr. Wall has been assiduous in his efforts to meet and threach the Minister Plenipotentiary. The latter is always accompanied by a body guard of his friends, however, and has not been intimidated, apparently. Mr. Butler appeared, through his counsel, before Prothonotary Snowdon yesterday, and obtained a writ from the Supreme Court of trespass will awais, assault and battery and false imprisonment on the 19th of August last.

This writ was placed by his counsel, Measers. Campbell and Thaxton, in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Heimbold, who waited several hours for Mr. Cameron in the hall of the Continental Hotel. The Minister finally appeared, in company with Charles Gilpla, Jerry Nichols, Samuel Lloyd and W. Alligood, prominent republican politicians. They were followed down Chestnut street by the Sheriff, who served his writ upon Mr. Cameron at the corner of Seventh street. The Secretary took the paper in his hands, glanced at the contouts, and said peremptority—Teil Mr. Butler that I shan't obey this writ. I am the Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia and shall stand upon my privileges.

The officer refused to touch the writ, which Mr.

Minister Planipotentiary to Russia and shall stand upon my privileges.

The officer refused to touch the writ, which Mr. Cameron wished to return to him, and the whole party walked off unconcernedly.

The counsel for Mr. Butler were taken aback by the pleading of the Minister's privilege, and it is generally agreed that he fears to meet the case upon its merits alone. It is thought, however, that Mr. Cameron does not wish to go to Europe, and he may make this case a pretext for remaining at home.

Mr. Butler, meantime, will leave no stone unturned to push his case.

Mr. Butter, meantime, will leave no stone unturned to push his case.

A most diagrabeful scene occurred before the residence of Mr. Butler in Fine street, near Fitteenth, has evening. The political friends of Mr. Cameron proceeded thither with horse fiddles, horns, the kettles, &c., and made the night histons. They were pioneered by certain public officers of the republican party.

Mr. Cameron is now at large and still circulating about the city.

PRILADELPHIA APRILADELPHIA APRILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1862. The writ of the Supreme Court was served upon Mr. Cameron without formality of arrest, and surety for his appearance was not required.

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 11, 1862.

Arrived ship Lucy Ann, Newport; bark Constance, Newports

Zoniand.
The stoamship St. Louis sailed for Pansma to-day, taking but few passengers, and \$615,000 in treasure for New York and \$209,000 for England.
The Mexican Mill, on a part of the Comstock Silver Lead, Washoe, was burned yesterday. Loss about \$150,000.

Henry A. Wise and the Ronnoke Island

[From the Richmond Enquirer, April 14.]

We understand that the report of General Wise, of the
21st of February, narrating the causes of the disaster at
Rosnoke Island, and which was sent some weeks ago to
General Huger by the War Dopartment for his remarks
thereupon, was yesterday returned by General Huger,
and, together with his letter of comments, was sent to
the Committee of Investigation appointed by Congress.

Espenseheld's Spring Dress Hat, for Gentlemen, is not only the most superb labric of the but, as the retail price includes only the manufactorist, it is, of course, a cheaper article than is to be for examination of Broadway dealers, seven-eight whom purchase their hals already made, to sell again whom purchase their hals already made, to sell again Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, 119 Massan is

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one most experienced and skifful nurses in New Engla has been used with never failing success in thous ascs.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the child from pain domaca and rigor to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and tree-come convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, and recrome convulsions, sercome convinions, which is a death.
It is the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of yeartery and clarrhoa in children, whether it arises from setting or other causes.
Sold by dealers in medicine the world over.

Two Performances a Day, and Two plays at each, is the order now at Barnum's Museum. Is it any wonder that the place is crowded?

At Jeffeu's, 573 Brondway.—Ladies Salmorals, \$2 and \$2 50; misses', \$1, 75c, and \$1 50; chil Iren's, \$1 25 and \$1 57. JEFFERS, 573 Broadway. Keefe's New Restaurant and Private Supper Rooms, opened at No. 126 Groady street, adjoining his former place of business.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burgiar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York. A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Bank Tobaco. Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all appurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and at holesale by E. GOODWIN A BROTHER, 209 Water street.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure mass, shoulder Fraces, and Dr. Wadaworth's Uterine Ele-tor—a superior article. No. 2 Vessy street, Astor House, posite the church. Dr. Kinne's Trass-The Cheapest and

bathing. 182 Broadway. Harry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapet article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the bair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Beautiful Completion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists and at 439 Broadway. Batcheler's Hair Dyc.—The Best in the world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-plied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond steret.

Cristadoro's Hair Dyc, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail and the dyc privately applied at No. 6 Aster House. Hill's Hait Dye, 50c., Black or Brown Depot No. 1 Bereley street, and sold by all druggiets.

A Remarkable Medicine,—Hyntt's Life Baham. Rheumallun, Scrofula, Sait Rheum, &c.—Hyait's Life Baham is the most certain and safe remedy for the most painful and protracted forms of these diseases. Also old ulcers, fever sores, crystplaa, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, central debility, dyspepala, inclusion consumption, plue, &c. Principal depot, 26 Grand direct. Seventy-dve cents per bottle.

Dr. Kennedy, Proprietor of Mennedy's Medical Discovery, will be at his office, in Revere House corner of Broadway and Houston street, April 18, 19, 21, 22 Medical or Broadway and Houston street, April 100 corner of Broadway and Houston street, April 2014 and 23.
All that are troubled with SCROPULA are requested to all that are troubled with SALT RHEUM are requested to All that are troubled with ERYSIPELAS are requested to

All that are troubled with CANKER are requested to call.

All that are troubled with NURSING SORE MOUTH are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.

All that are troubled with SCALD HEAD are requested to call.

All that are troubled with RINGWORM are requested to call.

All that are troubled with HUMORS in the eyes, and film growing fiver the sight, are requested to call.

All that are troubled with RUNNING OF THE BARS are requested to call.

All that are troubled with FEVER SORES are requested to

All that are troubled with PIMPLES ON THE FACE are requested to call.

A purse of the transport of transpo

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and

Delaware State Lotteries

KENTICKY, Extra CLASS 127—ADRI 16, 1892.

41, 54, 18, 46, 49, 31, 10, 14, 16, 72, 53, 69.

DELAWARE, CLASS 201—ADRII 16, 1862.

68, 34, 24, 63, 3, 48, 42, 61, 54, 41, 13, 52, 27.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORR'S & CO.,

Witnington, Delaware, or Govington, Kentucky.

NOSICE—His Excellency, Governor Burton, of the State of Delaware, on the Stigaty of April, 1862, appointed Thomas II. Sharpe, Esq., a Commissioner, for the term of advisements of the State of Delaware, on the Stigaty of April, 1862, appointed Thomas II. Sharpe, Esq., a Commissioner, for the term of advisements of the State of Delaware, on the Stigaty of April, 1862, appointed the Carawings of this lottery, in commercian with John W. Walker, Esq.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co. a Kenincky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 179—April 16, 1862.

8, 58, 72, 66, 20, 59, 32, 35, 25, 23, 51, 81.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 189—April 16, 1862.

78, 62, 27, 71, 15, 25, 12, 49, 52, 46, 65, 54, 53.

Circulars sem free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte ion. Information given. JOSEPH BATES. Broker, 19 Wall street, up stairs, New York. The Monitor and the Merrimae de otattract more attention than KNOX'S new spring styles of

## MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLDIERS PACKAGES PREE.

NO CHARGE FOR TRANSPORTATION.

ADAMS EXPERSE will receive and forward solds
puckages to all points occupied by Union troops, transpotion free. A small charge only is made to cover the codelivery to the Quartermasters of the different regiments
Small paceols for hospital nurses carried free. Heavy parcels for hospital nurses carried free. Heavy ten at the lowest freight rates.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

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ABAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

A RTICLES FOR SOLDIERS, AT POINTS OCCUPIED by Union troops, should be sent by HARNDEN'S EL AT \$3, \$3 50, \$4 AND \$4 50.—SHOES AND GAITERS

JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. A T GIMBREDE'S, 588 BROADWAY, 34 PHOTOGRAPH

AT GIMBREDE S-ARTISTIC MONOGRAMS, WED ding Cards and 309 varieties of Note Paper, with Eavelopes to match. A TTENTION, CASH BUYERS. PRINTS AND DONESTIC FOR CASH.

BLISS & WHERLOCK, 390 BROADWAY. offer for sale much below the market. MERRIMACK, WAMSUTTA, COCHECO, AMOSKEAG, BICHMOND, CHICOPEE, UNION and other POPULAR PRINTS.

Also, DOMESTICS and COTTONADES, Also, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS and STAPLE DRESS GOODS BLISS & WHEELOCK,

AT \$4 50, 30 per cent less than any other house.

SO per cent less than any other house.

KITCHEN COOKING UTENSILS.

to suit every housekeeper, at a great reduction to prices.

Every article in HOUSEKEEPING equality low.

ABASSFORD'S, at BASSFORD'S.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

A UCTION SALE—OF PAPER HANGINGS. MACHINE Ty, Paper, Racks, Tables, Prosess, Partitions, &c., &c., by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on Thursday, April 17, 1862, at the factory, Nos. 183, 164 and 156 West Twenty-shath street, near Eighth avenue; by order of the Assignee; being the em-tire stock of a first class factory. A NIMPORTANT WORK ON PHYSIOLOGY, AC

A London and New York Medical Advisor and Marria Guide,—A new edition, revealing the facts obtained anatomy and experiments in the French and Knglish be pitals, &c., including a treatise upon the diseases and wee neases afficing the human family from ignorance of the causes, by an emissat New York physician. Seat free any address for \$1 by E. WARNER, No. I veep uses

A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES', GENTS AND CHILA dren's Boots and Snocs, of every description, retailed to wholesale prices, at the new store 250 Third avenue, next Twenty-fourth street. WILLIAM T. ALLEN, Agent.

A BLESSING TO THE APPLICTED.—DR. RRIGGS
Corn and Bunion Alleviator is a pleasant and desirable application, the results satisfactory and surprising. Sold by all druggists. Price 28 and 50 cents. Sent by mail on receip of price.

Surgeon Chiropodist, Proprietor, 312 Hoodway. Surgeon Chiropodist, Proprie A GREENWOOD LOT, OR HALF, WANTED. BARTLETT'S NEEDLE AND SEWING MACHINE Furnishing Depot.—All kings of Needles (150 for M cents), Hemmers, &c. 473 Broadway, New York.

CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION-AS C. PINNELL, No. 2 Cortlandt street. ORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED JUINTS, and all diseases of the Feet cured without pale of inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Suggest Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Before to physicians and suggestions of this city.

DRAKE'S

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T. 1800. X.

It invigorates, strongthers and purifies the system; is a perfect appetiter, and the most agreeable and effectual tonas in the works, and pure 8t. Croix rum. Particularly adapted 4t.

Color, formulaes, curse Byspepta and Weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of the seasons. Sold by all greessed druggists, hotels and autoons.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, N. Y.

FRIGATES CUMBERLAND AND CONGRESS.

Jas. Demarest,
Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.,
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E. Ecchardson,
And E. Piatt, 76 Wall street, Tensurer of the PURNITURE.-J. BOYCE, AT HIS MANUFACTOR GROCERY AND TEA DEALERS SUPPLIED WITH

CANTON TEA CO., 125 Chathar MADAME BERHARD, CHIROPODIST, RESPECTFUL M ly informs all persons suffering from Corns, laverted Nalls, &c., that size still continues her a practice at 586 Broadway, near Fourth street, fr A. M. and 2 to 6 P. M.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS, -PRICES TO SUIT THE pocket and Pens to suit the hand of every writer, at 2 Maiden lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular.

AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M.
THIS DAY.

GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING, And other graphic Scenes sketched by our with the different Departments of the Union

AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M.
THIS DAY.
A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, THE HATTLE OF PITTABUEG LANDING.
And other graphle Scenes sketched by our with the different Departments of the Union A

RBADY, AT 8 O'CLOCK A. M.
THIS DAY.
A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER,

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.
And other graphic Scenes sketched by our with the different Departments of the Union NEW TORE

TO THE PUBLIC. BRANDRETH'S PILLS AND NEW STYLE The whole object to insure a cure in most cases of sicks

co of a spring sun.

MRW STILE OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

oar style is a small band of paper around the lad directions; on the band is printed, in

BENIAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

ERNIAMIN BRANDRETH'S FILLS. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S FILLS.
The paper is covered with these words in small engraved letters, and around the whole is a piece of Allocok's plaster, to keep the band secure in its place.
This new style ensures you treak pills, and the genulnes but it is not to be denied, that many respectable dealers as genome Beaudieth's Fills of old style-These will be changed for new style, if not over two years have passed since they were In my possession.

B. BRANDRETH.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.